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The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Monday, November 25, 1745.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 19.

Tripoly, Aug. 10. O. S.

THE Plague ſtill continues at Bengaſie, but this City and Parts adjacent are all in perfect Health.

Stockholm, Oct. 29. A Commiſſion is appointed, of which Admiral Riterſtolpe is Preſident, to try the Pyrate Dagenaer, who was brought hither a few Days ago, with his Son and two Swediſh Sailors.

Francfort, Nov. 11. It is expected that the Congreſs of Directorial Miniſters will be opened To-morrow, notwithſtanding the Abſence of thoſe of Auſtria and Bavaria, who are expected in a little Time.

Francfort, Nov. 13. The Congreſs of Directorial Miniſters was opened here on the 12th inſt. by a Propoſition, on the Part of the Elector of Mentz, wherein his Highneſs returned his Thanks to the ſeveral Princes, Directors of the Circles of the Upper Rhine, Franconia, and Swabia, for ſending their Miniſters hither upon his Invitation, and exhorted them to take the State of the Empire into their Conſideration, and to provide for its Defence and the Support of its *Neutrality*.

Marſhal Traun has diſpatched Officers to the ſeveral Princes in whoſe Territories the Auſtrians muſt be lodged, to demand Quarters, and to deſire that Commiſſaries may be immediately ſent to provide Subſiſtance for the Troops, and regulate the Prices of the Rations and Forage. M. Palm is gone this Morning to Ratisbon, and will be ſucceeded here by Baron Ranſchwach, as Miniſter from the Emperor to the Circles. The French are returned from Worms and Spiers, within their own Limits, but nevertheleſs their Army receives conſiderable Reinforcements, and 17 or 18,000 Men are in March from the Side of the Netherlands for the Moſelle and the Saar.

Berlin, Nov. 16. On the 14th inſt. the Regiment of Wettemburg marched from hence for Magdeburg, whither all the Regiments that have been encamped near Halle, are going, in order to form an Army of 24,000 Men upon the Saxon Frontiers there. The Day before Yeſterday 10 Pieces of Cannon, 12 Pounders and ſix 24 Pounders, were embarked and ſent down the Elbe to the ſaid Town; as was alſo a large Boat loaded with Gunpowder. This Morning the Reigning Prince of Anhalt retaking the Command of that Army, ſet out for Magdeburg. The Regiment of Bredow re-entred Yeſterday to keep Garriſon here. From Silеſia we hear, that on the 4th inſt. Prince Leopold of Deſſau, upon Advice that the Auſtrian Troops intended to penetrate thro' Upper Luſatia into Sileſia, and had poſted themſelves for that Purpoſe at Friedland, ordered the whole Army to march towards Hirsberg, and the adjacent Places, to prevent the Execution of that Deſign; General du Moulin only being left at Landſhut and Schweidnitz with 9 Battalions, 5 Squadrons of Rochau, and 10 Squadrons Huſſars of Rueſh. As the King of Pruſſia propoſes to head his Army again, ſo his Majeſty, the Prince of Pruſſia, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, and all the Generals who have been here, ſet out very early this Morning for Sileſia. General Buddenbrock is left behind, as is Marſhal Schmettau, and Margrave Charles, who continues to be conſumptive. The Corps under Colonel Franquini is ſaid to have been attacked near Libau in Sileſia, and to be diſperſed.

Whitehall, Nov. 18. Letters from Marſhal Wade of the 15th inſt. mention, that upon the News received by him of the Reſolution of the Rebels to return from Brampton, in order to make an Attempt upon Carliſle, it had been determined, in a Council of War held the ſame Day thereupon, to march on Saturday Morning the 16th inſt. by Hexham towards Carliſle.

Letters dated the 15th of November from Penrith, give an Account, that a Perſon ſent from the Governor of Carliſle to Marſhal Wade, reported, that it was agreed that the Town ſhould be delivered up to the Rebels, but did not know the Conditions. *The Governor was determined to defend the Caſtle to the laſt Extremity, and had prepared every Thing for that Purpoſe.* It was ſuppoſed that he will be able to hold out eight Days.

From Wye's Letter, London, Nov. 19.

'Tis ſaid that 300 Rebels, who were ſtraggling in Scotland had joined Lord Lowdon.

From the London Evening Poſt, Nov. 19.

Duſſeldorp, Nov. 19. The Imperial Troops that were in the Neighbourhood of Mentz have marched up along the Rhine as far as Spire, and ſeveral of their Parties have made Inroads as far as the Borders of Lorrain. On the other hand, we hear that the French are aſſembling a Body of 18,000 Men on the Moſelle, and that M. Belleiſle is actually arrived there.

Antwerp, Nov. 18. Tho' the reſt of the Britiſh Infantry is ordered home, there will be ſtill left in this Country 22,000 Men *in Pay of Great Britain*, beſides th Engliſh Horſe. According to our Advices from Dunkirk, it is certain that Tranſports are getting ready for an Embarkation.

Genoa, Oct. 23. We are not at all uneaſy here about Baron Neuhoff's Return to Corſica, becauſe he has loſt both his Credit and his Party in that Iſland: Neither are the Corſicans in a Condition to undertake any thing capable of alarming us; for ſuch as were fit to bear Arms have taken on in the Service of this Republick, the King of France and other Powers. Moreover, thoſe Iſland-

ers do not love the Engliſh, as well on account of the Difference in Religion, as becauſe they have taken of late divers Veſſels belonging to them. Beſides which, ſome People here pretend to be informed that Admiral Rowley's Fleet, or great part of it, is ordered to return to the Britiſh Coaſts, where the Engliſh cannot have too many Ships, to prevent the Embarkations making in the Ports of France and Spain, in favour of the Pretender.

Turin, Nov. 2. The Letters we have received here concerning the Retreat of the French from before Ceva, ſay, that when General Leutrum, who commands in that Place, perceived that the Marquis de Mirepoix was making the neceſſary Diſpoſitions for retiring, he detach'd near one half of the Garriſon, who made a Sally, and killed about 50 of the French. By this Retreat the Barbets and other Piedmonteze Parties are enabled to continue their Incurſions on the Territories of the Republick of Genoa, and do the Inhabitants a great deal of Miſchief.

Bruſſels, Nov. 11. According to private Advices from Dunkirk, above 12 Ships have ſail'd from that Port within theſe three Weeks, laden with Arms and Ammunition for the Rebels in Scotland: Several Officers and Engineers likewiſe embarked in thoſe Veſſels, ſome of which were bound to the Eaſtern and others to the Weſtern Coaſts of that Kingdom. Ships are ſtill going out from that Port, with Ammunition, Arms, Money, &c. for the Pretender's Son, and ſeveral Lords and Gentlemen, attach'd to his Intereſt, are gone over in two of thoſe Ships.——*Utrecht Gazette.*

Paris, Nov. 19. Our laſt Letters from Italy bring Advice, that a dangerous Diſtemper rages among the Garriſon of the Caſtle of Alexandria; ſo that we expect in a few Days to hear of its Surrender.

Hague, Nov. 23. Advices from the Infant Don Philip's Camp at Salvador, of the 3d inſt. ſay, that a Detachment of Spaniſh Troops, under the Command of Don Joſeph Arumburn Lieutenant General, marched the Day before to Lazarone, in order to join the Cavalry that lay at Baſſignana; and that the Infant Don Philip was to begin his March the 4th, at the Head of his Army, in order to direct the ulterior Operations, and go and attack the King of Sardinia. And by Letters from Paris of the 19th inſt. we hear, that his Sardinian Majeſty, upon Advice of the Motions of the Spaniards, had reſolved to retire under the Cannon of Turin.

M. Ammon, the Pruſſian Miniſter, has received in ſix Days three Couriers from his Court, and has had long Conferences with the Members and Deputies of the State on the Subject of their Diſpatches; in which Conferences he repreſented, 'That ever ſince the King his 'Maſter had been obliged to take up Arms in Defence 'of his Dominions, he ſhewed the beſt Diſpoſitions to 'contribute towards the Reſtoration of Peace, and come 'to a Reconciliation with the Courts of Vienna and 'Dreſden; that the great Advantages which his Pruſſian 'Majeſty gain'd in the Field, had made no Alteration 'in theſe pacifick Diſpoſitions; that he did not think it e-'nough to make an outward Profeſſion thereof, but had 'given the Maritime Powers a Proof of his Sincerity in 'this Point, which they were ſo well ſatisfied with, that 'they concluded a Treaty with him, which they as well 'as all Europe look'd upon as the propereſt Step to 'bring about a general Peace: That the unexpected Re-'fuſal of the Courts of Vienna and Dreſden to accede to 'a Treaty acknowledged to be ſo advantageous, muſt 'needs ſoure the Minds of all thoſe who have Peace and 'the Happineſs of Nations really at Heart: That thoſe 'two Courts have not ſtopt at this Refuſal, but are em-'ploying all Sorts of Means to raiſe up Enemies to his 'Pruſſian Majeſty: That tho' this Prince made no At-'tempt upon the Electoral Dominions of his Poliſh Ma-'jeſty, as he had a Right to do, and might have ſucceſs-'fully done, the King of Poland had nevertheleſs cal-'led for Succours from the Empreſs of Ruſſia for the 'Defence of his unattack'd Dominions, and tho' he was 'ſure they would not be attacked: That it appeared that 'thoſe Succours were rather deſtin'd to act offenſively 'againſt the King of Pruſſia, than for a ſimple Defence: 'That his Pruſſian Majeſty was nevertheleſs perſuaded 'the Empreſs of Ruſſia had reſolved upon granting theſe 'Succours, concluded between the King and the Mari-'time Powers; but that in ſuch Circumſtances his Pruſ-'ſian Majeſty could not diſpenſe with himſelf from de-'manding of their High Mightineſſes the Execution of 'that Treaty, that they would furniſh him the Succours 'ſtipulated therein, and employ their good Offices at the 'Ruſſian Court, in order to prevail on the Empreſs to 'change her Reſolution: And that the King expects 'from their High Mightineſſes Juſtice and Equity, and 'their Fidelity in performing their Engagements, that 'they will not delay granting him the Succours he re-'quires, nor omit repreſenting to the Ruſſian Court the 'Obligation they are under to aſſiſt the King of Pruſſia, 'and the Miſchiefs and Inconveniencies that may ariſe 'from the Empreſs's aſſiſting the Court of Dreſden.' To all which M. Ammon received for Anſwer, 'That their 'High Mightineſſes would concert with his Britannick 'Majeſty the Meaſures fitteſt to be purſued in the preſent 'Circumſtances of Affairs: That they are reſolved to 'fulfil their Engagements with his Pruſſian Majeſty; and 'that they would ſend Orders to M. de Dieu, their Am-'baſſador at Petersburg, to communicate there the Trea-'ty of the 26th of Auguſt, to make proper Repreſentati-'ons about it, and even to invite the Empreſs of Ruſſia 'to accede to the ſaid Treaty.'

After all, it is very much to be queſtioned, whether her Imperial Majeſty will alter her Reſolutions, becauſe, according to very good Advices from Petersburg of the 22d of laſt Month, ſhe was thoroughly acquainted with the Treaty in queſtion, when ſhe reſolved upon granting the Succours to the King of Poland. The ſame Advices likewiſe tell us, that the Court of Berlin's Credit and Influence at Petersburg is very much ſunk, ſince a Memorial has been delivered to the Empreſs, which ſhews that the Aggrandizement of that Prince cannot but be very prejudicial to the Ruſſian Empire, and therefore that it may even be expedient to bring him down a Peg lower, and it was not till after a ſerious and mature Examination of this Memorial, that the Empreſs determin'd to aſſiſt the King of Poland.

M. Ammon has diſpatched a Courier to his Court with the Reſult of the Conferences he has had; and beſides Mr. Douglas, Agent of the King of Pruſſia, who ſet Sail

for London the 16th inſt. in a Veſſel hired for that Purpoſe, with Diſpatches from his Maſter for M. Andrie, M. Ammon ſends over his Secretary by the Packet-boat that carries this Mail, with freſh Diſpatches and Inſtructions for M. Andrie.

LONDON, *Nov.* 19.

After pretending to advance lower down the Rhine, the French, who were crowded up in Spire and the neighbouring Towns and Villages, have entirely evacuated the Empire, and are retired into Alſace, the Huſſar and other light Troops harraſſing them all the Way at their Heels. Upon this, the Troops of the Circles are marching to fill the Poſts that have been aſſigned them, and form a Line all along the Frontiers of the Empire. It is thought theſe Troops will be equal in Number to both the Detachments that have been ſent to Saxony, and the Dutch Auxiliaries, who have been remanded into their own Country.

Thurſday 18 Pieces of Cannon, 6 Pounders, 85 Carriages loaden with Powder and Ball, and 6 Waggons full of Pick-axes, Shovels, Battle-axes, &c. ſet out from the Tower for the Forces actually going down to Lancaſhire.

The ſame Day 17 Tin-boats, attended by 200 Matroſſes and 30 Gunners, and Bombardiers, alſo took the Route to Lancaſhire, as did likewiſe Meſſrs. Pearſon, Meliton and Swift, who are appointed Engineers to the above-mentioned Train.

Several of the Regiments which ſet out for Lancaſhire, are ordered to halt at Coventry ſome Days,

Sir John Ligonier, who has been indiſpoſed, was Yeſterday judged to be in a fair Way of Recovery; that he will in a few Days be able to ſet out for the North-weſt, in order to take upon him the Command of the Forces there.

Laſt Week died at his Houſe at Croxhall in Lancaſhire, the Right Hon. Richard Lord Viſcount Molyneux of the Kingdom of Ireland.

From the St. James's Evening Poſt, Nov. 19.

Berlin, Nov. 5. *O. S.* The King ſets out this Day for Schweidnitz in Sileſia, where the Head Quarters of the Army are already fixed. His Majeſty has taken this Reſolution, upon Advice that the Auſtrians had entred Lufatia, and were making Movements which denote a Deſign to invade Sileſia. Orders have been diſpatched to the Troops that canton near Schweidnitz and Places adjacent, to hold themſelves in readineſs to march, and they are diſpoſed in ſuch a manner that an Army of 60000 Men may be form'd in leſs than 48 Hours.

The Reigning Prince of Anhalt-Deſſau likewiſe ſets out this Day, in order to put himſelf at the Head of the Army of Obſervation, which is aſſembling again near Hall in Saxony. It is confirmed that the Body of Auſtrian Troops detached from the Rhine under General Grune is to join the Saxons, and the Report ſtill prevails that they deſign to break into the King's Dominions.

Paris, Nov. 8. *O. S.* We are aſſured that the Duke de Richelieu is to ſet out forthwith for Scotland, and that on his Arrival there he will produce the Batton of Marſhal of France, and take upon him the chief Command of the Foreign Troops in the Service of France; and, moreover, that he will have Orders to declare to the Dutch Troops, that the Pretender is one of his Majeſty's Allies.

To-morrow *Te Deum* will be ſung here for the Surrender of the Town and Citadel of Valenza. Laſt Advices from Italy ſay, that the Infant Don Philip's Army has begun its March in order to encamp at Giarolla, from whence it will proceed to Caſal, and lay Siege to that Place: That the Duke de la Vieuville, who commanded a Body of Troops in the Neighbourhood of Pavia, having paſſed the River Lambro, made himſelf Maſter of the Town of Lodi on the Adda; and that M. Chever had taken Poſſeſſion of the Town of Aſti on the Tanaro.

They write from Breſt, that they have equipt another Ship of 66 Guns, which will be ready in a Day or two to join the Squadron now lying in the Road there.

It is currently reported here, that 1200 Men are actually embarked at Oſtend under the Command of the Lord Drummond, and that they will be quickly followed by a greater Number under the Command of the Lord Clare, Lieutenant-General.

They write from Dunkirk, that they expect from Douai ſix Pieces of Battering Cannon and ſome Field-Pieces which are to be tranſported to Scotland, where they aſſure us the Regiments, Royal Corſica and Royal Scots, are already arrived, and where the reſt of our Foreign Regiments will be ſucceſſively ſent by Detachments. It is now ſaid that the Regiment of Champagne will likewiſe be employed in this Expedition. One of the two light Frigates deſtin'd to convoy the Tranſports to Scotland, ſtruck upon a Sand-bank, and has been obliged to put back to Dunkirk. 'Tis ſaid, that a Fleet is equipping at Peterſburg, with what View is not known.

We hear from Spain, that they work Night and Day in their Ports in the Mediterranean, in fitting out a conſiderable Fleet, which they ſay is to ſail to the Streights, and make an Attempt upon Gibraltar, in order to draw away ſome of the Ships that are conſtantly cruizing to prevent the Embarkations for Scotland, or elſe bring off Admiral Rowley from ſupporting the King of Sardinia and inſulting the Genoeſe.

Bruſſels, Nov. 11. *O. S.* Some Letters from France adviſe, that it was reported there that the King of Great Britain had reſolved to conſent to the holding of a Congreſs at the Hague, as had been propoſed by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty. Colonel Cornabe has forced the Caſtle of Morienſar, and taken 40 Graſſins Priſoners, the reſt that were in the Caſtle were either diſperſed or killed.

Peterſburg O&. 16, N. S. The Empreſs has wrote a Letter to the King of Pruſſia, wherein her Imperial Majeſty ſignifies to him, That the Inclinations ſhe always, had, and ſtill has, to live in the beſt Underſtanding with him, muſt needs be known to him by the frequent Proofs ſhe has given him of it, ſince her Acceſſion to the Throne; that it is her Intention to perſevere in the ſame Sentiments in this Reſpect, and to ſhew, upon all Occaſions, how deſirous ſhe is to cultivate his Pruſſian Majeſty's Friendſhip: That agreeable to this Diſpoſition, ſhe would not fail to give him notice, that ſhe has been required by the King of Poland, Elector of Saxony, to furniſh him with the Succours ſtipulated in the Treaties ſubſiſting

between that Prince and the Imperial Crown of Ruſſia: That as his Poliſh Majeſty has ſignified to her, that he was in the Caſe which intitled him to claim thoſe Succours, his Dominions being threatned with Hoſtilities on the Part of the Pruſſian Troops, ſhe had judged that ſhe could not diſpenſe with herſelf from granting the ſaid Succours, and giving in conſequence the neceſſary Orders for their March: But that in reſolving to fulfil, according to the Faith of Treaties, Engagements ſo ſolemn as thoſe are, which obliged her to aſſiſt his Poliſh Majeſty, ſhe is ſtill diſpoſed to employ her good Offices, as far as poſſible; and therefore, that his Pruſſian Majeſty may perſuade himſelf that ſhe will continue to do all that lies in her Power to bring about a happy Reconciliation between two Houſes ſo conſiderable in the Roman Empire, as thoſe of Brandenbourg and Saxony are.

LONDON, *Nov.* 16.

On Tueſday laſt a Fire happened at Rycaut in Oxfordſhire, the Seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Abingdon, a great part of which was conſum'd; and unfortunately his Lordſhip's Son, the Lord Norreys, a fine Youth of about 15 Years, was burnt to Death in his Chamber, in which Place it is thought the Fire began.

EDINBURGH, *November* 25.

Our Accounts from Carliſle mention ſome further Particulars of the Siege of that Place, viz. That the Trenches were opened before it on Wedneſday the 13th in the Evening, and were conducted under the Direction of Mr. Grant, their chief Engineer (whoſe Skill is very much extol'd) with ſuch Succeſs, that on Friday Morning their Batteries were erected within 40 Fathoms of the Walls; that all that Time the Cannon and ſmall Arms from both City and Caſtle played moſt furiouſly upon them, tho' with no more Effect, than told in our laſt; that the Duke of Perth and Marquis of Tullibardine wrought in their Shirts at the Trenches, though the Weather was ſo exceſſive cold, that none of the Army but the Highlanders, who are accuſtomed by their Climate, could eaſily endure it; that on Friday, when the Cannon began to play, and the ſcaling Ladders were brought forward, in order to an Aſſault, a white Flag was put out, and the City offered to ſurrender upon Terms for themſelves; upon which an Expreſs was ſent to the young Chevalier at Brampton, who lay there with a great Part of the Army, in order to oppoſe General Wade, in caſe he ſhould advance with Deſign to raiſe the Siege. His Anſwer was ſaid to be, That he would not do things by Halves, and that the City had no Terms to expect unleſs the Caſtle ſurrendred at the ſame time. Upon this Meſſage, Col. Durand, who commanded in the Caſtle, conſented to ſurrender alſo. The Terms as reported are in Subſtance, That the Town and Caſtle, with the Artillery and Magazines ſhould be delivered up; that the Soldiers ſhould march out, and lay down their Arms in the Market-place, after which they ſhould have Paſſes to go where they pleaſed, upon taking an Oath not to carry Arms againſt the Family of Stewart before the 15th of November 1746; that the City of Carliſle ſhould retain its Privileges; that they ſhould deliver up all Arms, &c. and alſo the Horſes of ſuch as had appeared in Arms againſt him; that all Deſerters, particularly ſuch of the Soldiers as had enliſted after the Battle of Gladſmuir, and had ſince fled to Carliſle, ſhould be delivered up.

On Friday Afternoon the D. of Perth took Poſſeſſion of the Place in the Pretender's Name, and next Day they proclaimed his Manifeſto and his Son's, &c. attended by the Mayor and other Magiſtrates, with the Sword and Mace carried before them. They found in the Caſtle and City a great Number of Cannon, about 15 Coehorn Mortars, a great Quantity of Cannon-balls, Granadoes, ſmall Bombs, Pick-axes, and other Military Utenſils, likewiſe many of the Broad-ſwords that were taken at the Battle of Preſton in the 1715, and about 100 Barrels of Powder. 'Tis ſaid, all the Plate and valuable Effects lodged in the Caſtle for Security remain untouched, and Orders are given to deliver them to the Owners.

We hear they marched from Carliſle on Tueſday laſt for Penrith, having left a Governor and Garriſon in the Caſtle.

It is reported, that before they marched they detached a Body of 500 Horſe to Dumfries, to demand Reſtitution of the Baggage they had carried off from Lockerby; and that they had impoſed a Fine of 2000 l. upon that Town, as a Puniſhment for that Inſult.

We hear from Perth, that the Highlanders there, to the Number of about 2000, are to march for Dumblain as this Day, and are to take their Rout Southward by Kilſyth. However, not knowing what their Deſigns may be, we are beginning to take Meaſures here for our Defence.

The recruiting for the new Regiment goes on ſucceſsfully, and about 80 have already inliſted; and laſt Week, during the hard Froſt, ſeveral Mells were provided for breaking the Ice on the Northloch, in caſe the Rebels ſhould attempt to enter the City that Way; but we have now the leſs to fear (though we want Cannon, as we wanted Engineers to manage them) as we have now near 2000 regular Troops quartered within our Walls.

We have no certain Accounts of the Motions of Marſhal Wade, though ſome affirm that he is ſtill encamped near Newcaſtle.

On Friday died Charles Brown of Coltſton, Eſq; a Gentleman univerſally beloved, and no leſs regreted.

☽ This Day, the 12th Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 12 o'clock, 18 M. Afternoon, at 12, 42 M. Tueſday, Forenoon, at 1, 6 M. Afternoon, at 1, 30 M. Wedneſday, Forenoon, at 1, 54 M. Afternoon, at 2, 18 M.

Full Moon Thurſday Morning 'twixt 1 & 2.

EDINBURGH: Printed for THOMAS RUDDIMAN and COMPANY, and ſold at the Printing-houſe in the Parliament-cloſe; where *Advertiſements* and *Subſcriptions* are taken in.